

ADDRESS OF THE ARMY.

[PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.]

To the People of North Carolina: A general convention of delegates from each Regiment of Troops from North Carolina in the Army of Northern Virginia, held at Orange C. H., Va., on the 12th inst., did us, the undersigned, the honor to appoint us a committee, to prepare and publish to you an address, invoking your aid in the accomplishment of an object very dear to those whom they represent...

When the hopes of our enemies were sought to be inspired by stories of Union feelings among her people, the ready answer was among them, "It is impossible; look to the number of her troops in the field and how fiercely they fight!" This answer was then complete. Can the same be said of it now? That there is an Union feeling proper among her people we cannot believe; on the contrary there is, we believe, a very unanimous sentiment of hostility to any settlement of our difficulties, except upon terms that shall secure to us independence and peace upon a lasting basis...

Bring for the leadership of our armies; since disaster, in the career of each one of those great military geniuses, has compelled them to retire to some sheltered spot, when they were called for their disinterested help for the country, and did not limit, in any respect, the example of his blundering contemporary in Washington. But beyond these demonstrations of hostility to the present administration, the people declare "that there is a demand of North Carolina that she should be separated from the South, and that she should be free to determine her own destiny, and that for this and other reasons, they resolve that North Carolina will send no more troops to the field..."

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS. SALEM, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863. From and after this date, the subscription price of the Press will be \$4 per annum; \$2 for six months; and \$1.50 for three months. This notice includes subscribers who are in arrears for the current year. The being County Court week, on Monday afternoon, E. A. Vogler, Esq., presented to the Court, full reports of his transactions as President of the Board of Substance, County Commissioners, Salt and Corn Agent, &c. The Court having conferred upon him these various offices, which in other counties are frequently filled by as many different persons...

Table with columns: DISTRICTS, Cash paid, and various financial data. Includes entries for Old South Creek, Winston, Watauga, etc.

THE NEWS. There appears to be no longer any doubt about the evacuation of Knoxville. An advance guard of Federal cavalry, some three hundred strong, took possession on the 1st of September, capturing two trains and three engines. As was necessary, after the evacuation of Knoxville, it is said Cumberland Gap was also evacuated. Everything was quiet at Chattanooga on the 3rd. Nothing new from the army of Virginia. Up to the 6th, the bombardment of batteries Wagner and Gregg, near Charleston, had been incessant for 32 hours. The enemy had landed, assaulted battery Gregg, and been repulsed. Sumpter still holds out, notwithstanding the walls are in ruins. The reported extensive raid into the interior of the State, from the East, turns out to have been a false alarm. Price is reported to have obtained a victory over the Yankees, 15 miles below Little Rock, Arkansas. Other accounts represent Price's forces as having been driven across the Arkansas river, on the 25th, and in full retreat, pursued by the enemy. LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.—It being impossible to hold Morris Island and Cumming's Point any longer, on the 7th, Gen'l Beauregard ordered its evacuation. The guns of Wagner and Gregg were spiked, and the Confederates withdrew noiselessly, in 40 barges. Only one barge, containing 12 men, was captured. The enemy now hold Cumming's Point, in full view of Charleston. Battery Wagner is now garrisoned by a Massachusetts negro regiment and the Massachusetts State flag is flying over it. At last accounts the enemy's fleet was firing at Forts Moultrie and Sumpter.

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT. The details of the Court Martial in the case of prisoners arrested for the murder of Adjutant Richard Mallett, from Raleigh, N. C., near Scottsville, Albemarle county, Va., a few days since, was made known at Richmond Thursday. Their names are: Francis Burns, James Ellis, W. H. Kelly, R. D. Clark, Geo. R. Blodgett, John L. Fisher, John F. White, Henry Priest, B. B. Bunn, and Daniel Bunn; all of co. H, 13th N. C. Reg't. These men were deserters from the army of Gen'l Lee, and Adjutant Mallett, accompanied by a guard, had been sent to arrest them. The Adjutant was about making the arrest, when the men turned and fired, killing the Adjutant instantly. The guard, satisfied the fire, severely wounding Adjutant Elliot, whose trial has not yet taken place. The verdict of the Court Martial is, that these men be hung by the neck in the presence of Gen. Edward Johnston, commander, 2nd Division, Army of Northern Virginia. Petersburg Express, Sept. 5.

GREAT FIRE IN GEORGIA. MARIETTA, Sept. 1.—A great fire has occurred in this town, commencing on Saturday night at 10 o'clock. Three sides of the public square were destroyed. The Thompson Hotel and Webb's Hotel, were also burnt. The printing office of the Union Pilot and the Post Office were also destroyed. A large quantity of Government corn and some wheat were lost. The barn was mostly saved. Two hundred and thirty bales of cotton were burnt. The whole business part of the town is in ruins, except the small stores. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

MARRIED. In this place, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. G. F. Robinson, Capt. A. H. Horton, of Wilkes County, to Miss Mary Ann Vogler, daughter of Timothy Vogler. In Barry County, on the 18th of Aug., Victoria A. Underhill, wife of John Underhill, Esq., and daughter of the late Archibald Stewart, of Virginia. In this county, on the 4th inst., of daughter, JESSIE ALICE, daughter of James and Martha Wade, aged 5 years, 2 months and 23 days.

Town Ordinances. WHEREAS following Ordinances have been passed at a meeting of the Town Commissioners, on the 8th instant: From and after the 1st day of September no person or persons, shall sell any intoxicating liquors within the limits of the town of Salem, N. C., except by license from the Board of Public Safety...

Letter from Lincoln. President Lincoln has written a long letter, on the present condition of the country, addressed to the Springfield (Illinois) Convention, in response to an invitation to attend a meeting at his home in Illinois. We have not room for the letter this week, but will publish it in our next. The Richmond Examiner has the following notice of it: The document is expressed in Lincoln's peculiar style. On the subject of compromising the President says: "I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is possible, and that a compromise to be effective must be made with those who control the rebel army, or with the people when they are liberated from the control of that army by the success of the Union arms. He further says: 'No word or intimation from the rebel army, or those men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief.' and that 'if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret.' As to the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln says he thinks it is constitutional; that by the laws of war the property both of enemies and friends may be taken when needed; that 'the Proclamation is a law in itself, or not valid if it is not valid it needs no ratification; if it is valid it cannot be retroced any more than the deed can be brought to life.' He says that some of the commissioners of the Union armies believe the emancipation policy to be one of the heaviest blows directed against the rebellion. The Proclamation, the President says, was issued to aid in saving the Union. Whenever all resistance to the Union is conquered, if he shall give a continuance of the war, it will then be the proper time for objects to be accomplished in relation to the war. The President gets the question of the employment of negroes as soldiers. The signs of the times, he declares, are good; peace does not appear to be distant as it did with a diligent application of the proper means. Gen. Grant, in his own statement of our difficulties...